

THE JOHNSON CITY COMET

Thirty-Third Year.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

Whole Number 1683

PROSPERITY FOR E. TENN.

TRAVELING MAN COMMENTS UPON INDUSTRIES OF THIS SECTION OF STATE

DEVELOPMENTS ARE GREAT

BELIEVES DAY IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THIS SECTION WILL LEAD THE U. S.

"That this section is entering upon a period of the greatest prosperity in its history, no one who has traveled over the whole state territory covered by Knoxville firms can doubt," said a traveling man, who covers this territory regularly, to a Knoxville Journal and Tribune man.

Continuing he said: "Right at our doors we have the great plants of the Aluminum company operating at Maryville and the zinc interests of Knox county are being developed on an extensive scale. These and several other industries have been underway for some time, as everybody knows. With the construction of power dams in easy reach of this city many other large plans of development will soon be underway. It is asserted that the zinc interests are to be developed in a wider section, which will extend to some of the counties nearby, where rich deposits of zinc have been discovered.

"It is evident that the development of the power plants on the rivers of East Tennessee means far greater things than we are able to forecast. Within the territory that I traverse every two or three weeks, activity is noticed on every hand, and some of the South's largest and most important industries are being established. Large extract plants have been in operation for months and the demands for the output from the plants are great.

Cites Kingsport

"Just think of it, at Kingsport, where the Federal Dyestuffs and Chemical company has established one of the largest plants in the south, the products are being shipped, and recently three cars loaded with chemicals from that plant sold for a quarter of a million dollars, I am told. In the same town, scores of other large plants are operating and thousands of men are being employed carrying forward the operations. It is reported that a plant will be established in that little city for the manufacture of finished paper. The pulp mill is said to be under construction.

"But one of the chief industries that has been established in that town is the Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation, and some of the material produced in that plant has already found its way to local users. Persons who walk on some of the streets of this city perhaps are not aware that they are going over walls constructed of Tennessee produced cement. This is comparatively one of the new industries in East Tennessee, but it is making good and the products are being shipped to all parts of the country. The great deposits of limestone and shale in the south are being used for the production of cement. Local building contractors claim that the Tennessee cement is second to none.

At Johnson City

"The inauguration of this great industrial activity in the Knoxville district causes larger demands for all kinds of provisions, and the increasing population of this region will cause local conditions to improve. Home people are being furnished more employment than ever before and they are receiving the highest wages ever known in a southern section. In addition to the long list of new industries established in the Johnson City, Maryville and Kingsport industrial districts, other towns also are reported to be enjoying unprecedented prosperity. In one Tennessee town, one of the largest mills for the manufacture of silk, in the United States, is being built at Johnson City. This enterprise was attracted to the south, it is said, on account of the great coal deposits of Virginia. The coal fields are being developed in southwest Virginia with the greatest success, and the fuel question is no longer a problem. Knoxville easily reaches all of the mining and industrial districts and the prospects are exceedingly bright for business.

"At the present rate that capital is being invested in industries in this section, it will be no distant date until this will be the foremost section of the United States. Already, it is noticed that a great diversity of in-

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE FAILS SAYS NEW YORK POLICE

New York, Oct. 2.—The admission of the failure of the general sympathetic strike in New York in behalf of the striking street carmen was made in a report late today to a conference of labor leaders, which discussed the general situation. The leaders recommended that every union member of the city be assessed one dollar for the benefit of the subway, elevated and surface car employes who are on strike in Manhattan, the Bronx and parts of Westchester county.

No decision as to further efforts to call out all unionists in sympathy with the strikers was taken and there was no formal admission that the strike plan had collapsed.

In its report to the meeting the general strike committee said: "The committee still believes in the sincerity of the assurances given by representatives of important unions. It is our opinion that the rank and file and labor is in full sympathy with the street carmen in their fight to maintain their rights under the agreement of August 6 and 7, underwritten by the mayor and the chairman of the public service commission, which, if lived up to by the traction companies of New York, would have prevented the strike and general industrial unrest.

"Organized labor did want to help the street carmen provided a definite plan had been decided and agreed upon."

The report declared the introduction of individual contracts by the Interborough Rapid Transit company was an attack upon trade unionism.

Police headquarters announced that a canvass made by policemen showed that only 408 men had responded to the call for a general strike.

DEMOCRATS NEED A \$1,500,000 WAR FUND

New York, Sept. 30.—A fund of \$1,500,000 will be required to conduct the Democratic national campaign, according to a statement made here last night by Henry Morgenthau, the treasurer. He declared New York was expected to contribute about one-third of this amount which exceeds by about \$400,000 the sum spent in the 1912 campaign.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the printing bills alone would be three times as much as it was in 1912, because of the increased price of paper. He announced that contributions thus far received exceeded by 65 per cent those which had been sent in up to the same date in 1912. There have been several contributions of \$10,000 each, but only three of more than that amount, he said.

WILL G. LONG, PROMINENT FARMER, TAKES HIS LIFE

Will G. Long, one of the most prominent and progressive farmers in East Tennessee, owning a handsome river bottom farm in the Austin Springs section, near Johnson City, took his life Sunday morning in the woods at his home. He arose early, as was his custom. Appearing morose while Mrs. Long was preparing breakfast, she asked him if he was not going to Sunday school. He replied that he did not know. He then went to the woodshed, and with his razor cut his throat from ear to ear. He fell face downwards, death being instantaneous. The body was soon discovered and friends notified. It was a tragic ending of the career of one of the best citizens and farmers this section of the state possesses.

Mr. Long, who has been in well-to-do circumstances, has met with reverses during the past few years. Last year the crops on his fine farm were practically a failure, while this year the surging river took away a most valuable crop. These things weighed heavily on his mind. He was an enthusiastic good roads man, and made a strong fight for the county bridge, connecting Washington and Sullivan counties. This was located on another fork of the road, and this also contributed to his financial trouble.

Will Long was 58 years of age. He is survived by his wife and six children, five boys and one daughter. The funeral services were held at the residence and the burial took place on Tuesday.

Industries have been launched. The pottery plant under construction at an East Tennessee town will be one of the most important manufacturing in the state and it will be the only one in the south. This plant has done much toward bringing this section into notice. This plant has been launched at Erwin, on the Clinchfield railway.

PRESIDENTS' SECRETARIES

LONG LIST OF SHOCK-ABSORBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ON JOB. WILL BE NEW ONE

AFTER FOURTH OF MARCH

THIS IS BELIEVED TO BE TRUE REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HUGHES OR WILSON

Washington, Sept. 30.—The opinion prevails in Washington that the nation's chief executive will be served by a new private secretary after March 4 next, regardless of whether Wilson or Hughes is the victor in the approaching election. If Mr. Hughes is elected he will bring with him to Washington a man of his own selection from among the many efficient and eligible workers whose acquaintance he has made in the course of his public career. In the event of President Wilson's re-election it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the present secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, will voluntarily resign his position, to be succeeded by some other man of the president's choosing.

President Wilson has been served faithfully and efficiently by Mr. Tumulty and the relations between the two are of the most cordial nature. If Mr. Tumulty resigns the position in the event of the president's reelection his act will be entirely voluntary. That it is his intention to retire from the position after March 4 next is the belief of all of Mr. Tumulty's most intimate associates.

Time was when the position of private secretary to the president was more or less of a sinecure. In the early days of the republic, and even down to the administration of Hayes and Garfield and Arthur, the duties of the president's private secretary consisted almost wholly of clerical work of a more or less routine nature. But of late years the position has taken on a much greater importance, with a consequent increase of work and responsibility.

Nowadays the private secretary is the buffer that stands between the president and the public, or it might be said, the shock absorber that protects the chief executive from the annoyances of disgruntled politicians and importunate persons of all sorts. It is inevitable that whoever holds the position must come in for some hard knocks. Among the dissatisfied element in official and unofficial circles in Washington the habit of criticizing the president's private secretary is a popular indoor sport.

It is not considered likely that Secretary Tumulty will care to hold the position another four years. It is probable that if he resigned and the president was re-elected he could obtain appointment to an equally remunerative and more desirable federal position for the asking. Or, if he chose to return to private life, the prestige of his present position would go far toward landing him a "big" position in the world of finance or business.

President Wilson probably would select another New Jersey man if called upon to name a new private secretary. Mr. Hughes, if elected president, likewise would be expected to make his selection from New York state. It has been an almost unbroken rule for a president to select as his private secretary a citizen of his own state ever since George Washington took Tobias Lear. Mr. Lear was a Virginian, a close friend and neighbor of General Washington. Thus Jefferson chose for that position Captain Merriweather Lewis, of Virginia; Jackson, A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee; Van Buren, John Van Buren, of New York; Polk, John Knox Walker, of Tennessee; Taylor, Col. Bliss, of Kentucky; Fillmore, M. P. Fillmore, of New York; Pierce, Sidney Webster, of New Hampshire; Buchanan, James Buchanan Henry, of Pennsylvania; Lincoln, John N. Nicolay, of Illinois; Johnson, Robert Johnson, of Tennessee; Grant, Robert M. Douglas, of Illinois; Hayes, W. K. Rogers, of Ohio; Garfield, J. Stanley Brown, of Ohio; Arthur, Fred J. Stanley, of New York; Cleveland, in his first administration, Dan Lamont, of New York; and in his second administration, Harrison E. J. Halford, of Indiana; McKinley, J. Addison Porter, of Ohio; Roosevelt, William Loeb, Jr., of New York; Taft, Charles D. Hilles, of Ohio; Wilson, Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey.

Several of these private secretaries afterwards filled places of high distinction, some in public and some in private life. Tobias Lear represented the government in diplomatic positions, concluding the treaty between the United States and the Barbary powers. Lewis led the great expedition to Oregon and was murdered while governor of Missouri territory, in a lonely cabin in eastern Kentucky, while on his way to Washington. Lamont became a member of Cleveland's cabinet during his first term. Halford became a paymaster in the army and Loeb was made director of the port of New York.

ONE BILLION IS NOW ROCKEFELLER WEALTH, DUE TO RISE IN OIL STOCKS

The boom in Standard Oil stocks on the curb and "over the counter" carried prices so far forward that stock of the Standard of New Jersey as it existed before the dissolution was worth more than \$2,000 a share. The highest price for the stock before the supreme court decree was put into effect five years ago was \$750. This makes John D. Rockefeller, head of the company, easily a billionaire.

Mr. Rockefeller also holds vast interests in various banks and railroads, besides enormous blocks of national, state and municipal bonds. He bought \$10,000,000 worth of the Anglo-French loan floated in the fall of 1915. He owns a large part, it is understood, of the stock of the United States Steel corporation. The Rockefeller family, father and son, have given away sums estimated at nearly \$200,000,000, of which about \$60,000,000 has gone to the general education board; nearly \$30,000,000 to the University of Chicago; \$10,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; and \$5,000,000 to the Rush Medical College. About \$10,000,000 has been contributed to various relief works by the Rockefeller foundation since the war began.

TRAVELING THE ROAD THAT LEADS TO DEATH TO LIBERTY

As to Mr. Wilson, we do not see how he is to stop short of government ownership of public utilities, a doctrine, if he is not misunderstood, that we do not misunderstand them, but is held by Messrs. Bryan and Burleson. That may be the right solution; we can't say as to that. But we do say that government ownership is preferable to the program announced by Mr. Wilson in his recent address to the Congress. We can't have private ownership and government direction of both capital and labor, backed by the military. Such a condition is unthinkable, and we might as well face it first as last. The means of transportation can't be under joint control; they must, in the very nature of things, be private or public property—they can't be both. Waco (Tex.) Times Herald, Sept. 5.

Men are trying to blink the situation, but the fact remains that we have traveled further these past four years in the direction of Nationalism than in our whole previous history. Some tell us that it is obedience to the law of evolution, against which no people can forever stand. For our part, it seems to destroy the individual, and that way, as we see it, is death to liberty.

MEDICINE FOR THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS MEN

I am enjoying reading each issue of the Manufacturers Record, and at this time, when the South is so confused with the boll-weevil, the conditions of the war and the strike and many other complications that space will not admit of my mentioning, the good judgment that is displayed in your editorials and other articles is the best medicine I know of for the Southern business man, whether he be merchant, farmer or banker.—C. E. Thomas, President of Autauga Banking & Trust Co., Prattville, Ala.

STUFFED \$470 IN OLD STOVE, AND THEN FORGOT IT

Rogersville, Oct. 2.—Stephen Brice, aged 70, is dead at his home in the Alum Well neighborhood. He was a well known miser, and his property estimated at \$100,000.00, is in farms, stocks and money.

He made no profession of religion, joined no church or lodge, lived by himself and never visited his neighbors. Mr. Brice never married. He leaves a spinster sister, about his own age, of whom this property will go, as no will has been found.

Sometime ago Mr. Brice collected \$470 on a mortgage. He stuffed this money in an old stove and later, finding a fire, he made one in the stove forgetting the money. He is said to have brooded so over this loss that it superinduced the illness resulting in his death.

private life. Tobias Lear represented the government in diplomatic positions, concluding the treaty between the United States and the Barbary powers. Lewis led the great expedition to Oregon and was murdered while governor of Missouri territory, in a lonely cabin in eastern Kentucky, while on his way to Washington. Lamont became a member of Cleveland's cabinet during his first term. Halford became a paymaster in the army and Loeb was made director of the port of New York.

"DISLOYAL" AMERICAN

VOTE IS NOT WANTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON—WOULD BE DEEPLY MORTIFIED

REPLIES TO J. A. O'LEARY

INDIGNANT OVER THE AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY'S HEAD ADDRESSING PRO-BRITISH

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 29.—President Wilson made it plain tonight that he wanted no "disloyal" American to vote for him. He expressed indignation over a telegram from Jeremiah A. O'Leary, of New York, president of the American Truth Society, accusing him of being pro-British and saying he had failed to obtain compliance with American rights.

The president sent Mr. O'Leary a short telegram which officials indicated Mr. Wilson had desired to put in stronger language. His message follows:

"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."

O'Leary's Message

Mr. O'Leary's telegram given out by the president follows: "Again we greet you with a popularity. Last year from the Twenty-third New York Congressional district and now from your own state and from the voters of your own party. Senator Martine won because the voters of New Jersey do not want any trucking to the British empire nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congress.

"Your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British empire, your approval of war loans, the ammunition traffic, are issues in this campaign. Do you know that William S. Bennett, a Republican Congressman, ran in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third New York Congressional district and polled 36 per cent of the Democratic vote against his regular Democratic opponent? Anglo-Maniacs and British interests may control newspapers, but they don't control votes. The people may be readers, but they are not followers of the newspapers.

"When, sir, will you respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine election and Bennett vote prove you have lost support amongst Democrats.

"Every vote for Martine was a vote against you, as was every Democratic vote that went for Bennett in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third Congressional district."

Wilson's Campaign Plans

The president's attitude toward the campaign and towards some issues of the country were made known here today, and authoritative summary of his campaign plan being as follows:

The president will adhere strictly to his determination not to enter into personalities or into a political controversy with Charles E. Hughes. All the speeches he will make away from Shadow Lawn will be delivered before non-partisan organizations and will be devoted entirely to a discussion of public questions. By inference they have a political effect.

His speeches here, however, will be more political in tone. Tomorrow he will tell why he thinks young men should vote the Democratic ticket. At present American voters are entitled to know, he believes, what the Republicans would do at present in Mexico, what attitude they would take about belligerent nations in Europe, whether they would repeal the Federal reserve act, the tariff law, the rural credits act, the tariff commission bill, the eight hour law for railroad employes, the child labor law and other legislative acts of the Democrats.

The president believes that satisfactory settlements of pending international questions can only be achieved by partisan discussions of them, and for this reason, is not expected to reply directly to the challenge issued by Mr. Hughes that he deny or confirm the charge that John Lind went to Mexico with orders to oust General Huerta. On this subject Mr. Wilson takes the position that Huerta was ousted, that the Democratic administration opposed him consistently and that therefore no reply is necessary.

The president received word today

ANNUAL MEETING HOLSTON VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Rogersville, October 2.—The annual meeting of the Holston Valley association was held this year at Persia. Nearly every Baptist church in Hawkins county was represented by both delegates and visitors.

All the reports were encouraging. There are now in the county about 2,000 members of this church. Nearly every church now has a Sunday school; there are five women's missionary societies; and quite a number of young peoples societies have been organized. The number received into the church was larger than usual and so were the contributions to missions. Dr. J. W. Gillons, of Nashville, was present and preached a very able sermon. Rev. W. J. Stewart, of Nashville, was here in the interest of the orphanage which now has about one hundred children in its care.

The meeting was a harmonious one in every respect, and the hospitality of the local community was very marked.

MORGAN MAY FLOAT LOAN OF \$250,000,000

New York, Sept. 30.—J. P. Morgan, financial agent of the British government in the United States, has engaged passage on the American line steamship New York, sailing today. It is reported that Mr. Morgan is going to London to arrange for floating another British loan of \$250,000,000 to be backed by American securities.

Bankers who were questioned about the opportunity for floating another British loan said that never before has there been such a demand for bonds.

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Page also, were passengers on the New York.

IN THE INTEREST OF BIG CEMENT PLANT

Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 30.—Mr. Beutner and Mr. Wallace, of Knoxville, representing the Cumberland Mountain Mineral company, met with a number of Middlesboro business men here last night in the interest of the proposed mammoth cement plant to be located at Cumberland Gap. Several thousand dollars stock subscription were sold. Mr. Beutner is confident that the proposition is a sure go and they expect to have the machinery on the grounds by January 1. The plant will consume 400 tons of coal per day and will mean a great thing for this section.

ALLIES CAPTURE TWO SUBMARINE BREMENS

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 2.—Two German merchant submarines named Bremen have fallen into the hands of the entente allies and a third bearing the same name is now en route to the United States, according to Captain H. Van Schoonbeek, of the Belgian steamship Elizabeth Van Belgic, which arrived today from Barry. Captain Schoonbeek declares that one of the merchant submarines was captured by the British and the other by the French. He says he learned this from good authority in France, but declined to name the port to which the captured ships were taken.

FORMER PROGRESSIVE WILL SUPPORT DEMOCRATS

Denver, Colo., Oct. 2.—Edward P. Costigan, former Progressive candidate for governor, today announced in a statement that he would support the national Democratic ticket.

that John M. Parker, Progressive candidate for vice-president, plans to make speeches in opposition of Mr. Hughes. At first administration officials said the president himself had heard from Mr. Parker, but later it was stated that this was a mistake and that a letter announcing his intention had been sent by Mr. Parker to Winbridge Colby, of New York.

Will Speak Against Hughes

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—John M. Parker, Progressive vice-presidential nominee, said here today that he had written Winbridge Colby, a New York Progressive leader, stating that he was willing to be used "in whatever way appeared best," and that when he went to New York he would speak against the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes.

"Of course that would be in favor of Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Parker, "but I will speak as a Progressive and not as an affirmative supporter of the Democratic nominee."

Mr. Parker reiterated that he preferred Mr. Wilson over Mr. Hughes, but he said he did not expect to speak under the auspices of the Democratic campaign committee.

ENLOE LAUDS WILSON-RYE

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER IN AUGUSTAS CAMPAIGN

MCKELLAR PRAISED

REPUBLICANISM IS SCORED, AND CANDIDATE HUGHES BRAND-ED "COMMON SCOLD"

Gallatin, Oct. 2.—Col. B. A. Enloe, democratic nominee for railroad commissioner, praised Gov. Rye and President Wilson, and scored the republican party and its presidential candidate, in his opening speech here today. Col. Enloe spoke at the court house to a large crowd.

Though Col. Enloe has recently been able to leave a hospital, and is still weak, he appeared to have his old time fire and vigor.

He made no reference to past political conditions in Tennessee, except to recall that there had been divisions and dissensions in the democratic ranks, "but," he added, "the democracy of the state and nation can now say in the language and of the Duke of Gloucester in Richard III, 'Now is the winter of discontent made glorious, and so forth, and we rally to the battle of the ballots on November 7, under the banner of the foremost statesman of the world, Hon. Woodrow Wilson.'

Col. Enloe said he was quite familiar with every administration in Tennessee, from the days of Gov. DeWitt C. Senter.

"I have known and observed the conduct of every governor and of every state administration from that time to this, and I can truthfully say that I have never known a governor who has been more attentive to the duties of his office and has striven harder or succeeded better in his efforts to give the state a good business administration than Gov. Rye. He stood as his party stood, and now stands, squarely for temperance, law enforcement and progressive good government, with honesty and economy in the administration of the laws. He has made good in office; he has been faithful to his pledges and to his party platform, and he deserves, as he will receive, election to a second term as governor."

Col. Enloe paid a strong tribute to Congressman K. D. McKellar.

"As a member of congress Mr. McKellar made a most creditable record," he said. "He has been a constant and earnest supporter of that great leader of democracy in the nation. He stands pledged to the legislation on the liquor question which he democracy of Tennessee demands, and he is a man who lives up to his

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EXPRESS APPRECIATION OF S. J. MULVANEY

Bristol, Oct. 1.—Employees of the main line, operating and mechanical departments of the Virginia & Southwestern railway, today expressed their appreciation of S. J. Mulvaney, recently their superintendent, by presenting him with a handsome Masonic charm with diamond settings and a ring with a diamond of equal value. The two gifts were valued at \$400. The presentation was made in the Elks home and in the presence of a large company of the employees of the railway and other friends of Mr. Mulvaney. The presentation speeches were delivered by Senator J. Parks Worley, of the second Tennessee district, and Mayor Geo. M. Warren, of Bristol, Va.

Mr. Mulvaney was until three months ago superintendent of the Virginia & Southwestern railway, but before its formal transfer to become a part of the general system of the Southern, he was transferred to Asheville. He was held in high esteem by the trainmen here. His family continues to reside in Bristol.

NO SUGAR ON THE NASHVILLE MARKET

Nashville, Sept. 29.—With the stock of sugar completely depleted in Nashville, wholesale and retail merchants are confronted with a serious problem. There is not a pound of sugar on the market and none in transit. It is said that shortage of cars at New Orleans is responsible for the famine. Refineries there today notified wholesalers in this city that their stock is in no way impaired but they were unable to arrange for transportation of the product. The supply in the hands of Nashville retail merchants is said to be sufficient for only a few days.